# DE CURAÇAOSCHE COURANT.

Deel XIV. ZATURDAG den 13den MEI, 1826. N. 19

*Gedrukt en Zaturdag's morgens uitgegeven ten Drukkery Kantore voor Z. M. den Koning der Nederlanden, door De Weduwe Wm Lee*


## EDICTALE CITATIE!

MET prealabel consent van Zyne Excellentie PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR, Ridder der Orde van den Nederlandschen Leeuw, Schoutbynacht in dienst van Zyne Majesteit den Koning der Nederlanden Gouverneur van Curaçao en onderhoorige Eilanden Bonaire en Aruba en Opperbevelhebber van de Land en Zeemagt aldaar. &c. &c. &c.

DOEN Mevrouw ANNA ELIZABETH GOUVERNEUR, Weduwe C. L PARKER, Testamentaire Executrice, en de Weled. Heeren THEODORUS JUTTING, Testamentaire Executeur, ABM. DE MEZA, PHILIP ROBINSON en ABM. DE VEER JR. gesassumeerde Executeuren in den Boedel en Nalatenschap van wylen den Weled. Heer CORTLAND LOUIS PARKER, alhier gewoond en overleden, aan allen en een ieder, zoo hier te lande als elders wonende, adverteeren dat de genen die vermenen mogten eenige actie of pretentie te hebben ten laste gemelden Boedel, gehouden zullen zyn, dezelve hunne actie of pretentie, de zoodanigen alhier te lande wonende binnen den tyd van Acht dagen, en de uitlandigen binnen den tyd van Twaalf Maanden van heden af te rekenen aan de voornoemde Executrice en Executeuren te komen op en aangeven, ten einde gemelde Boedel tot finale liquiditeit kan worden gebragt.

DAGVAARDENDE de voornoemde Executrice en Executeuren al de genen die deswegens in gebreke mogten blyven vóór den Ed Achtb. Raad van Civile en Crimineele Justitie dezes Eilands, de inlandigen tegens den 25sten Mei dezes jaars en de uitlandigen tegens de Eerste Sessie van den Raad voornoemd in de maand Mei 1827, ten einde aldaar staande Rolle hunne actie of pretentie met de behoorlyke verificatien van dien in te brengen, op pœne dat tegens de non Comparanten zal worden geprocedeerd by default en verstek van actie.

Aldus voor de eerste maal gepublioeerd binnen het Fort Amsterdam en in de Willemstad op Curaçao den 26sten April 1826.

Op den 4den Mei voor de tweede maal.

Op den 11den voor de derde maal.

(w. g.) FERGUSON, Sec. ad-int.

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### (*TRANSLATION.*)

### CITATION BY EDICT.

WITH the previous consent from His Excellency PAULUS ROELOFF CANTZ'LAAR Knight of the Order of the Belgic Lion, Rear Admiral in the service of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Governor of Curaçao and its dependencies Bonaire and Aruba and Commander in Chief of the Military and Naval forces in the same, &c. &c. &c.

DO Mrs. ANNA ELIZABETH GOUVERNEUR, Widow of C. L. PARKER, Testamentary Executrix, THEODORUS JUTTING, Esq. Testamentery Executor, and Messrs. ABM. DE MEZA, PHILIP ROBINSON, and ABM. DE VEER, JR. joint Executors in the Estate of CORTLAND LOUIS PARKER, Esq. deceased in this colony; hereby Notify to all and every persons or persons residing in this island, as well as elsewhere, who may conceive to have any action or pretention against the said Estate, that they are held bound to produce their said actions or pretentions, namely, those residing in this island within Eight days, and these residing abroad within the time of Twelve Months from this date to the aforementioned Executrix and Executors in order to be enabled to bring the said Estate to a final close and settlement.

The aforesaid Executrix and Executors, Summoning in their above mentioned capacities, all those who may remain deficient in complying with the above required production, before the Honourable Council of Civil and Criminal Justice of this island, to wit, the inland residents against the 25th May 1826 and those residing abroad, in the month of May 1827, in order, there to bring forward during the serving of the Roll, their actions or pretentions with the verifications there of, on pain of proceeding against the non appearers by default and deprivation of action.

Thus published for the first time in Fort Amsterdam and in William Town at Curaçao the 26th April 1826.

On the 4th May for the second time.

On the 11th for the third time.

(Signed) FERGUSON, Sec. ad-int.

Translated by me,
M. RICARDO.
Sworn Int. & Trans.

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Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 12den Mei 1826.

DE ondergeteekende als daartoe door den Weledelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 20 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Brooden een once minder wegen.

Op pœne als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

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Den 28-ten April 1826.

DE Neger JUAN ASCENSION, Slaaf van de ondergeteekende, thans voortvlugtig zynde, waarschuwt zy elk en een' iegelyk om gemelden Neger niet te herbergen of in zyne voortvlugtigheid eenigermate behulpzaam te zyn, daar zy, zonder de minste oogluiking, elk die zich hieraan zoude mogen schuldig maken, ter plaatze, waar het behoort, zal aanklagen, ten einde tegen hen, ingevolge de hierop, in deze kolonie bestaande wetten, worde geprocedeerd. Tevens looft de ondergeteekende eene aanzienlyke belooning uit aan den genen die gemelden voortvlugtigen Neger mogt opvatten en by de ondergeteekende opbrengen.

DEW. CAREL VAN DER MEULEN.

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Den 5den Mei 1826.

DE ondergeteekende Meester Zeilmaker alhier, voornemen zynde binnen kort te repatrieren, verzoekt al den genen, die eenige vorderingen ten zynen laste hebben, om dezelve in den loop van deze maand aan hem ter voldoening inteleveren; terwyl hy den genen die aan hem verschuldigd zyn oproept, om hunne rekeningen ten spoedigste te komen afdoen, ten einde alle onaangename gevolgen voortekomen.

Voorts biedt hy uit de hand te koop, tot zeer voordeelige pryzen: eenige goederen, Zeilmakers gereedschappen, &c.

P. GUIGNAN.

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### *HUWELYKS BEKENDMAKING.*

HEDEN zyn de geboden aangeteekend van P. S. LEYBA en A. S. SCHONEWOLF. Zy verzoeken mits deze aan al hunne Bloedverwanten, Vrienden en Bekenden hiervan kennis te nemen, en maken hun allen bekend dat zy voornemens zyn op den 24sten dezer hun Huwelyk te laten voltrekken; en bevelen zich aan in hunne geëerde vriendschap.

Curaçao den 12den Mei 1826.

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## Mengelingen.

Een zeker werk genaamd, het Ontroerd Holland, bevat een uitvoerig verhaal van onlusten die hier te Curaçao hebben plaats gehad onder den gouverneur Jan Gales. Wy geven maar hiervan het volgende verkorte verslag:—

Onder het bestuur van den gouverneur J. P. Van Collen, was Curaçao in partyschappen verdeeld, (wat aanleiding tot die verdeeldheid gegeven heeft, wordt hier niet gemeld;) de gemoederen waren zeer tegen elkander verbitterd en de wanorde was er zeer groot.

Hunne Hoog Mogende de Staten generaal om een einde aan die verdeeldheden te maken, benoemden Jan Gales in de plaats van Van Collen, hopende dat de eerste door overleg en gematigdheid de gemoederen tot bedaren zoude brengen, maar het tegendeel had plaats.

J. Gales nam reeds by zyne aankomst de party der Cabale, (zoo wordt hier de party tegen Van Collen genoemd) en zocht al den gene die van laatstgemelden gouverneur bedieningen en gunsten ontvangen hadden, te benadeelen, zoo veel hem zulks mogelyk was. (Nu volgt eene reeks van daadzaken niet belangryk genoeg en te uitgebreid om alle opgenoemd te worden.)

Dee oud gouverneur ziende zyne tegenparty zegepralen en hy en zyne vrienden mishandeld, verviel in eene kwynende ziekte, en op zyn sterfbens uur smeekte hy zyne vrienden dat zy zouden trachten voldoening te verkrygen over deze geweldadigdheden.

Na het overlyden van Van Collen, nam Gales alle deszelfs effecten in beslag, zoo dat men niet in staat was om de rekeningen te vereffenen.

De wanorders moeten al vry erg geloopen hebben gelyk uit het volgende geval blykt:

Een zeker persoon was door den gouverneur in hechtenis genomen en beschuldigd van verscheidene delicten; de raad van justitie echter ontsloeg den beschuldigde. De gouverneur hierover misnoegd zynde, liet zonder den raad te kennen dien persoon voor de tweede maal in hechtenis nemen; de raad belastte hem daarop den gedetineerde onmiddelyk te ontslaan, of dat zy by weigering assistentie zoude verzoeken van het oorlog schip de Beschermer, kapt. Peterson, die juist een vyand van den gouverneur was.

J. Gales had bevel gegeven om Peterson niet te salueren by het in en uitzeilen; maar gaf in tegendeel order om het geschut van het fort met scherp te laden, waarschynelyk om tegen de pogingen van Peterson gedekt te zyn.

Het voorgeven van Gales om des lands oorlog schepen niet te salueren was, om dat hy het buskruid wilde besparen, doch op den dag zyner verjaring deed hy met het opgaan der zon veftig schoten tot zyne eer en by het drinken zyner gezondheid weder eene decharge.

De partyschappen liepen eindelyk zoo hoog, dat dikwyls eenige inwoners van tegenovergestelde partyen elkander ontmoetende, zich niet ontzagen elkander uit te schelden, aantevallen en te slaan.

(De oploop van den 1sten Sept. 1739, welke wy reeds gemeld hebben en waarby Peterson door de vrienden van de Cabale met een schot hagel gekwetst werd, was mede een gevolg dezer verbitteringen.)

Vele kooplieden eindelyk dreigden het eiland te verlaten en verscheidene inwoners verlieten hetzelve werkelyk.

De voornaamste ingezetenen eindelyk presenteerden aan de Staten Generaal eene Memorie met de daarby respecterende documenten, betrekkelyk de wanorders welke plaats hadden, en verzochten hunne Hoog Mogende er in te voorzien ten einde de rust alhier weder te herstellen.

Hun Hoog Mogende hierop de zaken in overweging genomen hebbende, ontsloegen J. Gales van zynen dienst en benoemden in deszelfs plaats in den jare 1740, I. Faesch, welke St. Eustatius met zeer veel lof bestuurd had, Gemelde gouverneur werd met veel blydschap te Curaçao ontvangen en beantwoorde ten volle aan de verwachting die men van zyne bekwaamheid had, daar hy door zyne gematigheid en overleg de gemoederen bedaarde en de rust herstelde.

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De abt Le Monnier, te Parys, heeft ten dienste van zyne gemeente eene lyst opgemaakt van alle boeken, welke hy voor wellustig en ongodsdienstig houdt en welke sedert eene halve eeuw in Frankryk in het licht zyn verschenen. Deze lyst heeft hy laten drukken en aan zyne gemeente uitgedeeld, met vermaning dat zy zich van het lezen van zulke boeken moeten onthouden en zelfs niet dulden dezelve in huis te hebben. Naauwelyks was deze lyst in het licht verschenen, of de boekverkoopers zagen zich afgeloopen voor de verbodene boeken; alle zoodanige oude boeken werden te voorschyn gebragt, opgetooid en verkocht, zoo dat men naderhand verpligt was om eenige er van te laten herdrukken; zoodanig is de nieuwsgierigheid hierdoor opgewekt, om die verbodene boeken te lezen, van welke zy, vóór dat de lyst uitgekomen was, niet eens gehoord hadden.

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De Fransche boekhandelaars hebben sedert een paar jaren een middel uitgevonden, om hunne wysgerige werken, als van Voltaire, Rousseau en anderen in Spanje te voeren: namelyk zy hebben het titelblad van gemelde boeken veranderd, en het afbeeldzel van een of ander heilige als vignet geplaatst, zoo dat wanneer die werken door de Spaansche authoriteiten aan de grenzen onderzocht werden, dezelve altyd als werken van devotie vrye invoer hadden, waardoor een groot aantal soortgelyke werken, zyn ingevoerd geworden. Eindelyk is men er achter gekomen, en de Fransche ambassadeur te Madrid heeft aan het gouvernement van Frankryk hiervan kennis gegeven en in naam van het Spaansche bestuur verzocht alle moeite aantewenden, ter voorkoming van dergelyk bedrog.

Lyst der sedert den 5den tot den 12den dezer aangebragte en onafgehaalde brieven.

| | |
|---|---|
| J. W. G. Jutting | J. N. Reed |
| Maria Gysberths Ples | L. Profeta |
| Anna Gelena Diedo | Fermina Gomes Casseres |
| Daniel de Gomis | Anna Cathalina Striddel. |
| Rosita de la Rosa Bocanegra | James Parker |
| Juan Gurusiaga | S. Ferreyra |
| J. M. Bocanegra | |
| M. Laquidayn | |

Curaçao den 12den Mei 1826.
A. HELLMUND,
Belast met de Post directie.

# CURACAO.

*Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onze laatste*

INGEKLAARD—MEI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | golet | Mathilde, Briche, | St. Thomas |
| | —— | Anita, Hanzen, | Coro |
| 8. | —— | Twee Broeders, Laclé, | Aruba |
| | —— | Maria Caroline, Rotjes, | dito |
| | —— | Caraqueño, Ramires, | Coro |
| | —— | Aimable Soledad, Casseres | dito |
| 9. | —— | Grand Maria, Brisco, | Rio de la Hache |
| | —— | Wild Cat, Carmel, | Porto Rico |
| 11. | —— | Twee Vrienden, Wever, | Aruba |
| | —— | Geertruida, Levy, | Maracaybo en Aruba |
| 12. | —— | Jorfa, Corser, | Rio de la Hache |
| | galjoot | Prins van Oranje, Martin, | Ind. kust |
| | bark | Pieter, George, | Porto Rico |

UITGEKLAARD—MEI.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 5. | golet | El Carnecion, De Glanne, | Zee |
| | —— | Diana, De Glanne, | La Guayra |
| 8. | —— | Hiram, Capriles, | St. Thomas |
| | bark | De Hoop, Molina, | Coro |
| | golet | Dos Amigo, Domingo, | dito |
| 9. | —— | Admiraal van der Capellen, Pontilius, | Maracaybo |
| 10. | —— | Dolorcita, Rozas, | Zee |
| | —— | Josephina, Boudewyn, | Rio de la Hache |
| | —— | Perseverance, Boom, | Cumarebo |
| 12. | —— | Twee Broeders, Laclé, | Aruba |
| | —— | Mathilda, Briche, | St, Thomas |

## EVANGELISCHE KERK.

*Zondag den* 14*den Mei, ten* 9 *ure.*
Predikdienst door Ds. G. B. Bosch.
*Maandag den* 15*den, ten* 9 *ure.*
Predikdienst door Ds. J. Muller, J. A. Z.

Op den avond van Maandag laatstleden is Z. M.'s brik de Merkuur, gekommandeerd door den luitenant der Eerste Klasse Tam, naar La Guayra vertrokken.

Op Dingsdag zynde de verjaring des geboorten dag van Hare Koninglyke Hoogheid Princes Wilhelmina Frederika Louisa Marianne, Dochter van Z. M. onzen geliefden Koning, waren vroeg in den morgen al de schepen in de haven met vlaggen vercierd; des voordenmiddag ten 11 ure trok het garnisoen op in parade in het Fort Amsterdam, alwaar hetzelve door Z. E. onzen Gouverneur in oogenschouw genomen werd; en des middags werd er een koninglyk salut gedaan van het Fort Amsterdam.

Z. M.'s brik de Kemphaan, gekommandeerd door den luitenant der Eerste Klasse Godsen, is gisteren namiddag naar Puerto Cabello vertrokken.

Op Zondag by de aankomst van de Gouvernements schoener van La Guayra en Puerto Cabello, hebben wy nieuwspapieren van Caracas ontvangen, loopende tot den 29sten laatstleden, waaruit wy eenige uittreksels voor dit nummer gemaakt hebben.

Ingevolge brieven en mondelyksche berigten van de Vaste Kust, heeft er in het begin van deze maand eene volksbeweging te Caracas en Valencia plaats gehad. Het gene wy hiervan hebben kunnen vernemen komt hierop neder:

Reeds sedert eenigen tyd geleden heeft men het departement van Venezuela van de andere departementen, Quito en Condinamarca willen afscheiden, het gene echter door tusschenkomende omstandigheden niet had kunnen geschieden. Men heeft eigentlyk een bondgenootschappelyk gouvernement van Venezuela willen vormen, gelyk het gouvernement der Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika. Het schynt dat men thans zulks werkstellig had willen maken, maar dat eenige der hooge authoriteiten zich er tegen verzet hebben waardoor eenige ongeregelheden zyn ontsproten. Ten blyke hiervan heeft men den kommandant van Puerto Cabello zien vervangen door een ander bevelhebber, daartoe benoemd door den generaal Paez; en waarby zes personen van aanzien het leven verloren hebben.

Als verdere oorzaken tot deze onlusten aan de kust, berigt men dat generaal Paez wegens willekeurige handelwyze jegens de ingezetenen van Venezuela, aangeklaagd was, door de Municipaliteit van Caracas by het hooge Gouvernement te Bogota; dat hy om gemelde redenen door dit gouvernement opontboden was, om zich te regtvaardigen; tot welk einde heeft het hooge bestuur generaal Escalona afgevaardigd om hem in het opperbevelhebberschap der armee van Venezuela te vervangen. Aan dit bevel heeft generaal Paez geweigerd te gehoorzamen, en zyne onderhebbende armee heeft eenstemmig verklaard dat zy geene andere generaals over zich zal erkennen dan den President Verlosser en den generaal Paez. Hierop heeft de municipaliteit van Venezuela besloten, om de zaak *statu quo* te laten, het kongres van het voorgevallene kennis te geven en nadere orders afte wachten.

Dit is alles wat wy van deze gebeurtenis hebben kunnen vernemen, zynde sedert de aankomst van de Gouvernements schoener geene andere vaartuigen van de kust van Venezuela aangekomen, ten gevolge van de embargo welke aldaar op de schepen gelegd is.

Met de aankomst van een vaartuig uit Rio de la Hache zyn er geruchten alhier verspreid welke vermelden dat die plaats in eenen zeer onrustigen toestand is, wegens de geruchten der aankomst van generaal Morales met troepen te Havanna, bestemd om vyandelyk te handelen tegen de kusten van Magdalena, zoo dat er van Aruba een vaartuig is ontboden geworden om een groot huis gezin van Rio de la Hache af te halen. De inhoud van eenen brief van zeer goed gezag en eenige uittreksels van Jamaiksche kouranten welke wy doorgelezen hebben, stellen echter de zaak in het ware daglicht en toont aan de valschheid dezer geruchten.

In de Constitutional de Bogota van den 30sten Maart lezen wy dat op den 27sten dier maand, de aanklagte van de kamer der vertegenwoordigers tegen generaal Paez, voor wangedrag in de uitvoering van zyne functien als kommandant generaal van Venezuela, toegelaten was in den senaat, met 15 stemmen tegen 6.

Verders bemerken wy dat het Britsche gouvernement besloten had, om een minister te zenden naar het kongres te Panama.

Volgens een' brief van Maracaybo gedagteekend 22sten April, is de kapitulatie van Callao officieellyk aldaar ontvangen geworden. Dezelve is op den 22sten January geteekend en geratificeerd geworden. Generaal Rodil en zyne weinige aanhangers hebben zich aanboord van een Engelsch fregat gescheept.

Wy hebben de Kouranten van Bogota ontvangen loopende tot den 30sten Maart, in dezelve vinden wy bevestigd de overgave van Callao op den 23sten Jan. ll.

Deze kouranten bevatten eene korrespondentie tusschen den secretaris van Chili en dien van Peru. Het gouvernement van Peru had dat van Chili zyne hulp aangeboden tot het bemagtigen van den Archipel der Chiloe eilanden; Chili had deze hulp niet noodig, maar eischt alleen een bystand van 300,000 patienjes. Bolivar antwoordt hierop dat indien Peru deze som aan Chili schuldig is, dezelve zal terug gegeven worden en zelfs nog meer zoo zulks noodig is, uit de gelden der nieuwe lening welke de Republiek van Peru te Londen heeft aangegaan.

Uit Amerikaansche kouranten weten wy dat de expeditie naar Chiloe met den president aan het hoofd, werkelyk onlangs is gezeild.

De laatste berigten van Bolivar waren van den 11den November, als wanneer hy zich bevond in de hoofdstad der Nieuwe Republiek Bolivar.

De koning van Frankryk heeft verboden allen invoer van Engelsche koloniale waren in zyn koningryk, beginnende met de maand April.— De Engelsche papieren welke opsommen de verbazende hoeveelheid dier produkten welke jaarlyks ingevoerd werden, zeggen dat dit de doodslag is voor een groot gedeelte van den Engelschen handel.

Wy hebben eene reeks Londensche nieuwspapieren doorgelezen, zynde van den 1sten tot den 15den Maart ingesloten.

Wy hebben onlangs gemeld dat Colocotroni in den nacht van den 28sten December Tripolitza had ingenomen en het garnisoen bestaande uit 2,500 man, over den kling had doen springen. Hoe zeer wy ons verheugden over deze tyding twyfelden wy toch aan dezelve, wyl wy reeds zoo menigmaal zyn misleid geworden, met Grieksche overwinningen die naderhand tegengesproken werden. Deze tyding schynt echter waar te zyn, daar dezelve in de maand January zoo wel uit Corfu als uit Zante is gemeld geworden, en thans in een berigt uit Corfu van den 12den February weder bevestigt wordt.

Brieven uit Corfu in deze kouranten geplaatst vermelden een zee gevecht, hetwelke den 3den February, naby Missolonghi heeft plaats gehad. In dit gevecht zyn drie zware Turksche oorlog schepen als mede een geraseerd fregat en 11 kleinere vaartuigen door de Grieken verbrand; hieronder begrepen het schip van den kapitein Pacha, die zich op de stoomboot gered heeft. Canaris heeft weder in dit gevecht uitgemunt, en de Turksche vloot is te Patras binnen geloopen.

Schoon wy dit berigt nog twee malen onder later dagteekening vermeld vinden, zoo zien wy echter met verlangen uit naar nadere bevestiging.

De expeditie der Spaansche konstitutionelen onder Bazan, gewezene politieke chef van Valencia, uitgerust te Gibraltar, was te Alicante aan land gekomen en in de binnenlanden getrokken. Dezelve is door de koninglyke vrywilligers omcingeld geworden, waarby Bazan en de meeste van zyne onderhoorigen gevangen genomen en dood geschoten werden. Onder hen bevonden zich zeven Franschen. Het schynt dat de dood van keizer Alexander, de hoop van de konstitutionelen heeft opgewekt en hen bewogen tot zulke wanhopige ondernemingen.

In de bovengemelde kouranten vinden wy geene tydingen uit Rusland van aanbelang.

Het lyk van keizer Alexander was te Moskow aangekomen en van daar weder in processie naar St. Petersburg gevoerd geworden. Te Moskow heeft men toegelaten aan de boeren, het lyk van hunnen keizer te zoenen.

De nieuwe keizer van Rusland heeft de Rykedag van Polen by een geroepen tegen den 24sten January.

Men heeft verontrustende geruchten verspreid, wegens de ongesteldheid van den keizer, doch naderhand heeft men bevonden dat dezelve ontstaan was van eene zware verkoudheid.

Het officiele dagblad van St. Petersberg behelst een artikel hetwelke een wydloopig verhaal geeft wegens den uitslag der navorsching gedaan, door de kommissie van onderzoek. Het schynt dat de kommissie geslaagd is, in het opsporen van den oorsprong, de ontwikkeling en de verscheidene vormen van een geheim genootschap, wier verfoeyelyke oogmerken, aanleiding tot de verschrikkelykste misdaden en rampen zouden gegeven hebben. De oorsprong van dit genootschap gaat terug tot in 1815. Van 1817 beraamde men te Moskow de middelen om aan het leven van keizer Alexander te komen. In 1818 namen de leden van dit genootschap, den titel aan, van *Maatschappy der Vrienden van het algemeene Nut*, of van het *Groene Boek*. en overreedden den genen, die in hun gezelschap aangenomen werden, dat hun oogmerk slechts werken van weldadigheid was. In 1821, ontsloegen zich de opperhoofden, der leden welke hunne staatkundige grondbeginzelen afkeurden, voorgevende het gezelschap te ontbinden. Zy vormden naderhand drie komplotten, onder de benamingen van het gezelschap van het noorden, van het zuiden en der gecombineerde slaven, en hielden zich bezig met middelen te beramen, om eene revolutionaire beweging te weeg te brengen, ten einde, volgens eenigen, een triumviraat te vormen, en volgens anderen, Rusland in verscheidene onafhankelyke administratien te verdeelen, vereenigd door een bondgenootschappelyken band. Kortom, om deze revolutie ten uitvoer te brengen, hadden de gecombineerde slaven besloten, den Keizer Alexander in de maand Mei dezes jaars van kant te helpen; en eene korte doch wrede ziekte heeft Rusland beroofd van eenen souverein en vader. Al de koninglyke familie zou op dat zelfde oogenblik mede slachtoffers geweest zyn, van deze zamen zweerders. Echter is het getal der zamenzweerders en byzonderlyk van groote misdadigers gering.

Met veel genoegen lezen wy dat volgens tydingen, van Batavia van den 21sten October, de rust in de Oostersche kolonien geheel hersteld was; en dat de gouverneur generaal van Java in de maand January naar het Moederland zou terug keren.

*Uittreksel van een' brief gedagteekend Maracaybo, den* 21*sten April* 1826.

"Alle oogen zyn thans gevestigd op het Zuid Amerikaansche Kongres hetwelke binnen weinige maanden te Panama vergaderen zal; de nieuwspapieren melden, dat de Zuid Amerikaansche Republieken eene uitnoodiging aan de Vereenigde Staten van Noord Amerika gezonden hebben, om afgezanten derwaarts te zenden, ten einde by de vergadering van dat, voor de geheele commerciele wereld zoo gewigtig Kongres tegenwoordig te zyn; men zegt tevens dat deze uitnoodiging als nog niet aangenomen is,* doch uit een staatkundig oogpunt beschouwd, is het myn gevoelen dat deze invitatie niet van de hand zal gewezen worden. Het gouvernement van Noord Amerika zal wel inzien dat eene afwyzing van dien aard, ongenoegen en ontevredenheid aan deszelfs zusters Republieken zal te weeg brengen, en hetzelve tevens berooven van zoo vele belangryke voorregten zoo wel commerciele als vriendschappelyke. Men moet in het oog houden dat er natien en gouvernementen genoeg zyn die met oplettendheid zich van alle gelegenheden bedienen zullen, om zich meesters te maken van zoo vele gewigtige voorregten van den Zuid Amerikaanschen en Mexikaanschen handel, en denzelve zullen trachten geheel tot zich te trekken; eens voor eene natie verloren en door anderen verkregen en gewonnen zal moeyelyk, zoo niet geheel onmogelyk zyn om weder te herwinnen. Jonge en opkomende gouvernementen zoo als die van de Zuid Amerikaansche Republieken, gevoelen en erkennen vroegtydige gunsten en weldaden van andere gevestigde natien, doch vergeten ook niet ligt openbaar verzuim en verontwaardiging aan hun. Pas tot bestaan gekomen zynde, na lang geworsteld te hebben tegen de wreedheden hunner onderdrukkers, hebben zy het regt om naar vriend-

* Volgens de Boodschap van den President in December ll. is dit werkelyk geschied.

schap, hulp en medelyden van anderen reeds voor eeuwen lang tot stand gekomen zynde natien, uitlezien; in hunne pas begonne loopbaan vriendschap van andere genietende, wordt de zucht voor hen die hun dezelve bewyzen, inge worteld; eene lange verschuiving der erkenning hunner onafhankelykheid, welke zy zoo zeer verdiend hebben, zal hen zeker te leur stellen, en zich tegen zoo eene natie een verkeerd denkbeeld doen opvatten, en tevens hunne nei gingen voor anderen, die hunne vriendschap, door vroegtydige bewezene gunsten en hulp ingewonnen hebben, ten beste vormen, welke dan de meest belangryke voorregten van hun zoo gewigtigen handel trekken zullen."

By the arrival of the governments schooner from La Guayra and Puerto Cabello on Sunday last, we received Caracas newspapers up to the 29th ult. from which we made some extracts for this number.

According to letters and verbal reports from the Main, a trimult has taken place at Caracas and Valencia at the beginning of this month.—Of which we are given to understand the fol lowing are the particulars:

Since some time ago, it was the intention of some, to separate the Department of Venezuela from the Departments of Quito en Condinamarca, and to form a federal government, as that of the United States of America; but by the intervention of some circumstances the execution of this plan has been delayed. It seems that this would have taken place now, but that some of the high authorities have opposed themselves against it, which occasioned some disturbances. As a proof hereof the commander of Puerto Cabello has been deposed and an other appointed in his place by general Paez; and six persons of respectability have lost their life.

It is stated as further causes of these disturbances on the Main, that general Paez has been accused by the municipality of Caracas, for arbitrary proceedings against the citizens of Venezuela, to the supreme government at Bogota, for which reason he was recalled by this goverment to justify himself; and general Escalona was appointed to take from him the command of the army in Venezuela. To these orders general Paez declined to obey; and the troops under his command have declared unanimously to acknowledge no other chiefs but the Liberator President and general Paez.—Here upon the municipality have come to a decision to leave the affair *statu quo*, to acquaint the Congres of the event and to await new orders.

This is all what we know of this affair, as there have been no arrivals from the coast of Venezuela,since the arrival of the Government's schooner, in consequence of an embargo laid on all vessels there.

By an arrival from Rio de la Hacha a report as introduced itself into circulation, purporting, that much uneasiness prevailed there, in consequence of news having reached that place of general Morales having arrived in the Havana with troops, said to be destined to operate hostilely against the coast of Magdalena; and to such a degree, that a vessel was sent for from Aruba, to withdraw a large family from there: The contents of a letter, however, coming from a very respectable authority, and withal a few extracts from the Kingston Journals to the same effect which we have perused—at once bespeak the fallacy of the report, and place matters in their true light.

*Extract of letters from Maracaybo of the 22d April ult.*

"The Capitulation which preceded the surrender of Callao, arrived here this day in its official shape. It was signed and ratified on the 22d January. Rodil and his few adherents embarked on board the British frigate."*

* The manuscript is unintelligible.

## FROM ENGLISH PAPERS.

*LONDON, March 6.*

[From the Etoile, dated Saturday, March 4]

The following news has been received from Madrid, dated February 25:—

"An Extraordinary Courier, dispatched from Alicant, brought news yesterday, that, on the 19th of this month, Colonel Bazen, formerly Political Chief of Valencia, and an officer of considerable merit, had just landed at Guardamar, a small port seven leagues from Alicant, at the head of about 100 men; after having pillaged the town and the church, he threw him self into the mountains, on receiving information that the Royalist Volunteers were advancing against him in superior numbers, and had already wholly cut off his retreat to the sea.

"The Governor of Alicant has sent 200 infantry in pursuit of this band, taking all possible precaution; and it is related, that Bozaris, second in command, Selles, formerly commander of a free corps, famous for his excesses under the Constitutional Government, have already fallen, with five of their companions, into the hands of the Royal troops, who, it is added, shot them on the spot. A squadron of horse grenadiers of the royal guard in garrison at Ocana was to set out to day to force the last entrenchments of these wretches, disgraced by their brigandage, and whose present retreat was always the asylum of malefactors.

"The *Manheim Gazette* has the following under the head of Russia:—' Our readers know that there has been a report in all the commercial cities of Europe, of an attack of the Turks, made by the Russian armies of their own accord. If we may believe some private letters, the following is the manner in which the affair happened:—About forty Cossacks had passed the Pruth to take some cattle. The Turks forming the cordon, took up arms, killed seven or eight Cossacks,and obliged the others to repass the river. The latter, on returning to their camp, made loud complaints of the death of their comrades, and demanded vengeance.

"' This event caused a great sensation among the troops: 8 or 900 Cossacks crossed the river, fell on the Turks, of whom they killed a great number, and returned contented to their camp, where the fermentation was alleyed by the acts of vengeance.

"' There has been another version given of the passage of the Pruth. It has been said, that the Cossacks pursued one of the individuals implicated in the conspiracy. What is certain is, that nothing has passed that could give ground for the extravagances which the Journals have published, one of which spoke of 50 000 on their march to Constantinople, without the orders of their Sovereign.'

" *Trieste, Feb.* 18.—Private letters from Syria, of the 17th January, affirm, that Mr. Stratford Canning before he continued his voyage to the Dardanelles, had an enterview at Hydra with two members of the Greek government.—Letters from Corfu, of the 31 February, received by way of Ancona, mention, as a report, that the cold had caused violent dysenteries among the Egyptian troops."

## FROM THE EL CONSTITUCIONAL.

*BOGOTA, March 23.*

The standard of independence at lenght waves on the fortresses of Callao: and the last bulwark of Spanish tyranny has been wrested from its defenders. Not a vestige now remains of the dominion of Old Spain throughout the whole of her late colonies, and the remembrance of our subjection, and of the struggles we have made to free ourselves from peninsular oppression, have now become the province of history. A narration of the events connected with her sovereignty over these countries, would present certainly not a very favourable, but yet by no means an uninteresting picture of the strange diversity of human nature. The motives which dictated her policy, and the many horrible acts of tyranny exercised towards the unfortunate colonists, which before were studiously concealed from the public gaze, will now be rescued from the obscurity to which they had hitherto been condemned,and deeds will then be brought to light, at which humanity will shudder, and from which sensibility will recoil with disgust. The justice of our revolution has as yet been but imperfectly understood: the grinding oppression to which we were subjected under the iron rule of our conquerors has been but half exposed to the indignation of the feeling portion of our fellow creatures. But at length the spell has been broken, and the desolating reign of tyranny has passed away to be succeeded by the gentle sway of liberty and the laws. What food for reflection to the observer of human affairs do the events of the last twenty five years present? A whole continent freed by its own exertions—a tyranny broken through which had existed upwards of three hundred centuries—a chain of New States, each of them infinitely exceeding in resources the majority of those of the Old Continent,founded on the ruins of what once belonged to one of the weakest, both in intellectual and physical strength, of the Powers of Europe, and possessing institutions which have originated,developed, and perfected themselves on this side of the Atlantic—certainly forms an epoch in the history of the world, to which nothing similar has before occurred, and in all human probability and in the nature of things never will again.—The prospect of future happiness and prosperity which now opens itself upon us, is clear and unclouded; her path is straight and unobstructed; may our Magistrates have prudence enough to follow it, and our fellow citizens sufficient discrimination to assist them in their measures, and oppose no obstacles but what may be required to enforce the observance of their rights, to the full developement of the plans of the former for their felicity and welfare!

## PERU.

### CALLAO FREE.

Government has received official advices that our troops took possession of the forts of Callao, on the 23d of January last, by virtue of a capitulation with the governor Rodil. General Salom, commander in chief of the besieging army, dates his despatches from the fortress on the same day.

The war in Peru has consequently ended, and with it, the Spanish power in South America. With the exception of Chiloe,which must ere this have shared the fate of Callao, the standard of Castile no longer waves in the New World, nor does there remain ought of the ancient mighty power of the Catholic Monarchs but the execrable memory of the iniquitous policy with which they governed us, and of the cruelties executed by their orders or with their consent during the war of independence.—*Gaceta de Colombia.*

*March 30.*

On Monday last, the 27th instant, the accusation preferred by the Chamber of Representatives against general Paez, for misconduct in the exercise of his functions as commandant general of Venezuela, was admitted in the Senate by 15 votes to 6. However much we may regret that an officer of the rank of general Paez should have rendered himself amenable to the laws of his country, to whose independence he has so greatly contributed, we cannot, at the same time, refrain from expressing our satisfaction at observing this disposition on the part of the Delegates of the People to watch over the rights of their constituents, and restrain those who are entrusted with power for the benefit of their fellow citizens from exercising it to their prejudice.

We have heard, on good authority, that the British government has resolved on sending a minister to the Congress at Panama. This step cannot fail to produce the most beneficial consequences to Great Britain and the New States of this continent: to the former it secures the good will of a people towards whom she has manifested a liberal and generous policy; and the jealousy of the increased influence which this measure may procure her in this part of the world may induce some of the other powers of Europe not to delay in following her example, and to recognise an independence which it is no longer in the power of our enemies to deny or to subvert.

## FROM EL COLOMBIANO

Caracas, April 19.

We have received Bogota papers of the 19th of March; from which we learn that in a meeting of Congress on the 15th of the same month, His Excellency the Liberator was declared duly re-elected President of the Republic, and His Excellency General Santander, Vice President of the same.

A law has passed the Congress prohibiting persons of either sex from dedicating themselves to a monastic life, until they have attained the age of twenty five years.

Doctors José Maria Salazar, Estanislao Vergara, José Fernandes Salvador, and Francisco Cueves, have been named by the Senate, Ministers of the High Court of Justice of the Republic.

The Executive has nominated Colonel Leandre Palacio, our Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Brazil; and Sr. Alexandro Veles, of the province of Antioquia, to succeed this gentleman as our Consul General in the United States.

We learn also by these papers, that His Excellency the Liberator was in Chuquisaca, in the Republic of Bolivar, on the 11th of November last.

Callao surrendered to the Colombian and Peruvian troops by capitulation with General Rodil, on the 23d of January. General Salom dates his dispatches communicating this event, from the fortress.

We read in the *Gaceta de Colombia*, a law passed by Congress, decreeing that all debts contracted by the Republic in behalf of the Peruvian war, shall be paid with the first foreign funds we may command. We really do not understand on what principle this distinction be made; or why debts last contracted, should be first paid. Debts contracted for a Peruvian war, whilst those contracted in behalf of Colombian Independence remain still unpaid.

## FROM AMERICAN PAPERS.

### PANAMA MISSION.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 18, 1826.

The following Message from the President of the United States was yesterday communicated to the House of Representatives:

(CONCLUDED FROM OUR LAST.)

*To the House of Representatives of the United States.*

Washington, 15th March, 1826.

The late president of the United States, in his message to Congress, of the 2d. of December, 1823, while announcing the negotiations then pending with Russia, relating to the North West Coast of this continent, observed that the occasion of the discussions, to which that incident had given rise, had been taken, "for asserting as a principle, in which the rights and interests of the United States were involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they had assumed and maintained, were thenceforward not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European power." The principle had first been assumed in that negotiation with Russia. It rested upon a course of reasoning equally simple and conclusive. With the exception of the existing European colonies, which it was in no wise intended to disturb, the two continents consisted of several sovereign and independent nations, whose territories covered their whole surface.—By this their independent condition, the United States enjoyed the right of commercial intercourse with every part of their possessions. To attempt the establishment of a colony, in those possessions, would be to usurp, to the exclusion of others, a commercial intercourse which was the common possession of all. It could not be done without encroaching upon existing rights of the United States. The government of Russia has never disputed these positions, nor manifested the slightest dissatisfaction at their having been taken. Most of the new American Republics have declared their entire assent to them, and they now propose, among the subjects of consultation at Panama, to take into consideration the means of making effectual the assertion of that principle, as well as the means of resisting interference from abroad, with the domestic concerns of the American governments.

In alluding to these means, it would be obviously premature, at this time, to anticipate that which is offered merely as matter for con

sultation; or to pronounce upon those measures which have been or may be suggested. The purpose of this government is to concur in none which would import hostility to Europe, or justly excite resentment in any of her states. Should it be deemed adviseable to contract any conventional engagement on this topic our views would extend no further than to a mutual pledge of the parties to the compact to maintain the principle in application to its own territory, and to permit no colonial lodgments or establishments, of European jurisdiction, upon its own soil: and with respect to the obtrusive interference from abroad, if its future character may be inferred from that which has been, and perhaps still is, exercised in more than one of the new States, a joint declaration of its character, and exposure of it to the world may be probably all that the occasion would require. Whether the United States should or should not be parties to such a declaration, may justly form a part of the deliberation. That there is an evil to be remedied needs little insight into the secret history of late years to know; and that this remedy may best be concerted at the Panama meeting, deserves at least the experiment of consideration.

A concert of measures having reference to the more effectual abolition of the African slave trade, and the consideration of the light in which the political condition of the Island of Hayti is to be regarded, are also among the subjects mentioned by the minister from the republic of Colombia, as believed to be suitable for deliberations at the Congress. The failure of the negotiations with that republic, undertaken during the late administration, for the suppression of that trade, in compliance with a resolution of the House of Representatives, indicates the expediency of listening with respectful attention to propositions which may contribute to the accomplishment of the great end which was the purpose of that resolution, while the result of those negotiations will serve as admonition to abstain from pledging this government to any arrangement which might be expected to fail of obtaining the advice and consent of the Senate, by a constitutional majority, to its ratification.

Whether the political condition of the Island of Hayti shall be brought at all into discussion at the meeting, may be a question for preliminary advisement. There are in the political constitution of government of that people, circumstances which have hitherto forbidden the acknowledgment of them by the government of the United States as sovereign and independent. Additional reasons for withholding that acknowledgment have recently been seen in their acceptance of a nominal sovereignty by the *grant* of a foreign prince, under conditions equivalent to the concession by them of exclusive commercial advantages to one nation, adapted altogether to the state of colonial vassalage, and retaining little of independence but the name. Our Plenipotentiaries will be instructed to present these views to the assembly at Panama: and should they not be concurred in, to decline acceding to any arrangement which may be proposed on different principles.

The condition of the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico, is of deeper import, and more immediate bearing upon the present interests and future prospects of our Union. The correspondence herewith transmitted will show how earnestly it has engaged the attention of this government. The invasion of both the Islands by those united forces of Mexico and Colombia, is avowedly among the objects to be matured by the belligerent states at Panama. The convulsions to which, from the peculiar composition of their population, they would be liable in the event of such an invasion, and the danger therefrom resulting, of their falling ultimately into the hands of some European power, other than Spain, will not admit of looking at the consequences to which the Congress at Panama may lead, with indifference. It is unnecessary to enlarge upon this topic, or to say more than that all our efforts in reference to this interest, will be to preserve the existing state of things; the tranquility of the Islands, and the peace and security of their inhabitants.

And lastly, Congress of Panama is believed to present a fair occasion for urging upon all the new nations of the south, the just and liberal principles of religious liberty, not by any interference whatever in their internal concerns, but by claiming for our citizens, whose occupations or interests may call them to occasional residence in their territories, the inestimable privilege of worshiping their Creator according to the dictates of their own consciences. This privilege, sanctioned by the customary law of nations, and secured by treaty stipulations, in numerous national compacts; secured even to our own citizens in the treaties with Colombia, and with the federation of central America, is yet to be obtained in the other South American States, and Mexico. Existing prejudices are still struggling against it, which may perhaps, be more successfully combatted at this general meeting, than at the seperate seats of government of each republic

I can scarcely deem it otherwise than superfluous, to observe, that the assembly will be in its nature, Diplomatic and not Legislative: that nothing can be transacted there obligatory upon any one of the States to be represented at the meeting, unless with the express concurrence of its own Representatives, nor even then, but subject to the ratification of its constitutional authority at home. The faith of the United States to foreign Powers, cannot otherwise be pledged. I shall, indeed, in the first place, consider the Assemble, as merely *consultative*; and although the Plenipotentiaries of the United States will be empowered to receive and refer to the consideration of their government any proposition from the other parties to the meeting, they will be authorised to conclude nothing unless subject to the definitive sanction of this government in all its constitutional forms. It has therefore, seemed to me unnecessary to insist that every object to be discussed at the meeting should be specified with the precision of a judicial sentence, or enumerated with the exactness of a mathematical demonstration. The purpose of the meeting itself, is to deliberate upon the great and common *interests* of several new and neighboring nations. If the measure is new and without precedent, so is the situation of the parties to it. That the purposes of the meeting are somewhat indefinite, far from being an objection to it, is among the cogent reasons for its adoption. It is not the establishment of principles of intercourse with one, but with seven or eight nations at once. That before they have had the means of exchanging ideas, and of communicating with one another, in common, upon these topics, they should have definitively settled and arranged them in concert, is to require that the effect should precede the cause. It is to exact, as a preliminary to the meeting that for the accomplishment of which the meeting itself is designed.

Among the inquiries which were thought entitled to consideration, before the determination was taken to accept the invitation, was, that whether the measure might not have a tendency to change the policy hitherto invariably pursued by the United States, of avoiding all entangling alliances, and all unnecessary foreign connections.

Mindful of the advice given by the father of our country in his farewell address, that the great rule of conduct for us, in regard to foreign nations, is in extending our commercial relations, to have with them as little political connection as possible, and faithfully adhering to the spirit of that admonition, I cannot overlook the reflection, that the counsel of Washington, in this instance, like all the counsels of wisdom, was founded upon the circumstances in which our country, and the world around us were situated, at the time when it was given. That the reasons assigned by him for his advice, were, that Europe had a set of primary interests, which to us had none, or a very remote relation. That hence she must be engaged in frequent controversies, the causes of which were essentially foreign to our concerns. That our *detached* and *distant* situation invited and enabled us to pursue a different course. That by our union and rapid growth, with an efficient government, the permaterial injury from external annoyance; when we might take such an attitude as would cause our neutrality to be respected; and, with reference to belligerent nations, might choose peace or war, as our interest, guided by justice, should counsel.

Compare our situation and the circumstances of that time with those of the persent day, and what, from the very words of Washington, would be his counsels to his countrymen now? Europe has still her set of primary interests with which we have little or remote relation. Our distant and detached situation with reference to Europe, remains the same. But we were then the only independent nation of this hemisphere, and we were surrounded by European colonies, with the greater part of which we had no more intercourse than with the inhabitants of another planet. Those colonies have now been transformed into eight independent nations, extending to our very borders Seven of them Republics like ourselves; with whom we have an immensely growing commercial, and *must* have, and have already, important political connexions. With reference to whom, our situation is neither distant nor detached. Whose political principles and systems of government, congenial with our own, must and will have an action and counter action upon us and ours, to which we cannot be indifferent if we would. The rapidity of our growth, and the consequent increase of our strength, has more than realized the anticipations of this admirable political legacy. Thirty years have nearly elapsed since is was written, and in the interval, our population, our wealth, our territorial extension, our power, physical and moral, has nearly trembled. Reasoning upon this state of things from the sound and judicious principles of Washington, and must we not say, that the period which he predicted as then not far off, has arrived? That *America* has a set of primary interests, which have none, or a remote, relation to Europe. That the interference of Europe, therefore, in those concerns, should be spontaneously withheld by her upon the same principle that we have never interfered with hers; and that if she should interfere, as she may, be measures which may have a great and dangerous recoil upon ourselves, we might be called in defence of our own altars and firesides, to take an attitude which would cause our neutrality to be respected, and choose peace or war, as our interests, guided by justice, shall counsel

The acceptance of this invitation, therefore, far from conflicting with the counsel or policy of Washington, is directly deducible from, and conformable to it. Nor is it less conformable to the views of my immediate predecessor, as declared in his annual message to Congress of the 2d of December, 1823, to which I have already adverted, and to an important passage of which I invite the attention of the House. "The citizens of the United States," said he "cherish sentiments the most friendly in favour of the liberty and happiness of their fellow men on that (the European) side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European Powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, not does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparation for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere, we are, of necessity, more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the Allied Powers is essentially different, in this respect, from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective governments—and to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations subsisting between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere, as dangerous to our peace and safety. With the existing colonies or dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But with the governments who have declared their independence, and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration, and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling in any other manner, their destiny by any other European power, in any other light than as a manifestation of an unfriendly disposition towards the United States. In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of our recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this Government, shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

To the question which may be asked, whether this meeting, and the principles which may be adjusted settled by it as rules of intercourse between the American nations, may not give umbrage to the Holy League of European Powers, or offence to Spain, it is deemed a sufficient answer, that our attendance at Panama can give no *just cause* of umbrage or offence to either, and that the United States will stipulate nothing there which can give such cause. Here the right of inquiry into our purposes and measures must stop. The Holy League of Europe itself was formed without inquiring of the United States whether it would or would not give umbrage to them—The fear of giving umbrage to the Holy League of Europe was urged as a motive for denying to the American nations the acknowledgement of their independence. That would be viewed by Spain as hostility to her, was not only urged, but directly declared by herself. The Congress, and Administration of that day consulted their rights and duties, and not their fears, fully determined to give no needless displeasure to any foreign power the United States can estimate the probability of their giving it only the right by which any foreign state could have to take it from their measures. Neither the representation of the United States at Panama, nor any measure to which their assent may be yielded there, will give to the Holy League, or any of its members, nor to Spain, the right to take offence. For the rest, the United States must still, as heretofore, take counsel from their duties rather than their fears.

Such are the objects in which it is expected that the Plenipotentiaries of the U. States, when commissioned to attend the meeting at the Isthmus, will take part; and such are the motives and purposes with which the invitation of the three Republics was accepted. It was, however, as the House will perceive from the correspondence, accepted only upon condition that the nomination of Commissioners for the mission should receive the advice and consent of the senate. The concurrence of the House to the measure, by the appropriations necessary for carrying it into effect, is a like subject to its free determination, and indispensable to the fulfilment of the intention.

That the Congress at Panama will accomplish all, or even any of the trancendent benefits to the human race, which warmed the conception of its first proposer, it were, perhaps, indulging too sanguine a forecast of events to promise. It is, in its nature, a measure speculative and experimental. The blessing of Heaven may turn it to the account of human improvement. Accidents unforeseen, and mischances not to be anticipated, may baffle all its high purposes, and disappoint its fairest expectations. But the design is great, is benevolent, is humane. It looks to the melioration of the condition of man. It is congenial with that spirit which prompted our declaration of independence, which inspired the preamble to our first treaty with France; which dictated our first treaty with *Prussia*, and the instructions under which it was negotiated, which filled the hearts, and fired the souls of the immortal founders of our revolution.

With this unrestricted exposition of the motives by which I have been governed in this transaction, as well as of the objects to be discussed, and of the ends, if possible, to be attained by our representation at the proposed congress, I submit the propriety of an appropriation to the candid consideration and enlightened patriotism of the legislature.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.